THIRD DAY OF THE HOUSE DEBATE ON THE DINGLEY MEASURE.

Representative McMillin's Assertion as to the Sugar Schedule Challenged by the Author of the Bill.

GROSVENOR ON PROSPERITY

DEMOCRATS AROUSED BY THE OHIOAN.

Southern Protectionist Smoked Out-Points from the Speeches of Walker, Evans and Others.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-The third day of the tariff debate in the House was almost as dull as the first. There were two notable speeches, one by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and the other by Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, but the rest of the speeches, with the possible exception of that of Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, hardly created a ripple on the monotonous sea of speechmaking. Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. McMillin were distinctively the orators of the day. The other speakers at the day session were Messrs. Fox, Sims, Williams, Terry, Sayers, Johnson, Evans, Maddox and Adams. Mr. Fox (Dem., Mississippi) opened the

debate to-day with a fifteen-minute speech against the general theory of protection. Mr. Williams (Dem., Mississippi) devoted his attention to exposing the alleged inconsistencies in the Republican argument. He said it was absurd to charge the present depression to the invasion of the home figures showed that the last year the importations were less by \$160,000,000 than in the last year of the McKinley law, itself a year of restricted importations. He contended that the existing era of depression and low prices was due to the appreciating value of money under the gold standard.

After some brief remarks by Mr. Sims (Dem., Tennessee) and Mr. Terry (Dem. Arkansas), Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas) addressed himself to the proposition that if the anticipations of the majority were realized and this bill increased the revenues \$113,000,000 per annum it would breed the most reckless and profligate extravagance.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., North Dakota), a member of the ways and means committee, was then recognized for an hour. He directed his attention chiefly to a eulogy of the prospective benefits which would follow the enactment of the agricultural schedule of the bill. He was met by a fusillade of questions from the Democrats and Populists. The old controversy as to whether the foreigner or consumer paid the tax was fought over with great pertinacity, Mr. Johnson, of course, taking the view that the foreigner substantially paid it and his adversaries that it was paid by the consumer. When the Wilson bill was under consideration Mr. Johnson said he predicted that its passage would be fatal to the sheep industry. In reply to a question Mr. Johnson declared if the people of the South would pledge their loyalty to the doctrine of protection the Republican party would be glad to accord to cotton the same protection given to wheat, corn, potatoes and other agricultural products of the North.

MR. M'MILLIN'S SPEECH.

The Bill Denounced as an Outrageous Attempt at Legislative Robbery.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) who followed Mr. Johnson, was given a round of apsugar in this bill, or anything else free which benefits the American people. All the demagogic cry of a 'free breakfast table' has had to be abandoned. The Democratic party can at least boast that it has accomplished something by preventing the pernicious principle from being permanently engrafted on our American system of comes of all these fervent utterances which rang through these halls only seven years ago, proclaiming the beauties of free sugar? advocates of bountles? I remember how magistrate proclaimed the boon of untaxed from Maine, who now increases the tax on sugar, proclaimed that the sugar tax was er. I rememher how the vigorous and vehement gentle- elected "prosperity has not yet come. man from New York (Mr. Payne) stood up | Gentlemen, he asserted, must bear in mind and lauded the Republican party for taking | that a violation of law always merits and

awards proves.

the burdens of the people according to their | mete for repentance have been done.' confession. Not only have they reimposed this burden of taxetion, but in doing so they have taken good care of the corporations and trusts which now control the sugar market. The profit to the trust is raised by this bill from one-eighth of a cent a pound by the present law to from 35 to 50 cents on the hundred pounds difference between raw and refined. Continuing, he said: "After a careful and

painstaking examination of this bill I do not hesitate to declare it the most uncon- Maine to California, there comes the cheerscionable effort at legislative robbery ever | ing sounds of improved conditions; but attempted upon a people. Neither the great fire of Chicago nor Boston, nor the fearful flood that now devastates the Southland, could begin to compare with it as a calam- us from all sources; while money is plenty only higher rates of duty than the present | tracts for production which will insure the law, and higher rates than the McKinley bill, but higher than any law ever passed | labor are coming to us, the Democratic by an American Congress or groaned under by an American people. The claim that the are standing, holding on to the coat-tails increased burden is on luxuries is not sus- of the world and leaning back, impeding tained by the facts. Are coarse shawls the progress of that prosperity. They should and knit goods luxuries? Are wool hats | whoa to the moving mass of American peoand overcoats luxuries? Are knives and | ple. You have not only brought this curse forks luxuries? And I beg with all upon the cou deference to ask whether in the State of hold it there." Maine a clean shirt has become such a rarity that it is classed with the luxuries? I ask him when, among Americans, the sugar that sweetens tea and coffee became a lux- that would bring, first, an abundance of ury?-when trace chains became a luxury to the farmer? Sir, not only is the bill itself higher, but the different schedules average above those of the McKinley bill.

The reciprocity clause is remarkable for the fact that it gives into the hands of the President absolutely the power to impose taxes and remit taxes at pleasure. He can mpose them this month-remit them the next. He can do se without convening Congress, or consulting it when it is convened The taxing power is thereby surrendered by Congress-its constitutional repositoryto an executive who was never clothed with such power by any statute framed by those who adopted the Constitution. The reciprocity clause is an effort to counteract he ill effects of the mallegislation which this same bill proposes to enact. If reports be true, it is more than likely that some such safety valve will be needed, for al-ready France, Canada and other governments are preparing to resist this assault on commerce. The increase, according to their own showing, makes this bill more than one-sixth (166-7 per cent.) higher than

the McKinley law.

In conclusion, Mr. McMillin said: "I beg the gentlemen on the other side to remember that their victory, obtained last fall, was obtained by such an expenditure of money, such an exertion of bulldozing and force and such a prostitution of elections as was never before witnessed in this land. They must not take such a verdict as the established and irrevocable will of the American people. I beg them to remember that a purchased verdict cannot stand. The Democratic party has suffered market by foreign goods when the treasury defeat before, and by stern adherence to ciples of Jefferson, of Jackson and of Polk party now as they have been in the past and as sure as the day succeeds the night it will return to power and restore the government to the constitutional moorings from which it has been wrested by such

mallegislation as that which is being forced statement that the pending measure gave gave an elaborate calculation in support of based on the supposition that 100 pounds of raw sugar testing 90 degrees polariscope would produce 100 pounds of refined sugar Mr. McMillin spoke for about an hour and half and when he concluded was warm-

GROSVENOR'S SPEECH.

Vigorous Arraignment of the Present

Deficit-Creating Tariff Law. Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) was then recof tariff legislation, going over the ground 1st of November, 1892, which he declared to be one of unparalleled prosperity, and on the 1st of November, 1896, when enterprise was "at a standstill, with doubt, fear, un-

He declared that "this great calamity had come upon the country substantially by reason of the single act of a Democratic Congress, the repeal of the McKinley law. It was the McKinley law misrepresented nation and carried the country in 1896. law of 1894 became the battle-cry of a trithe head of the political economical corner. "We are here," he declared, "to execute he people's demands. The demand of the intelligent for a protective tariff system from the men of all parties and from every section of the country. The fruit-grower of California, robbed and Wilson bill, cries loudly to Republizans for assistance, and from Alabama and Georgia What, then, is the great necessity of hour? Two deadly evils are upon us -unemployed labor and a bankrupt treasury. There can be no business confidence in this country when the treasury of the United States is without funds to meet its

Mr. Grosvenor paid some attention to the statements that although McKinley was always receives punishment. The country "If the transfer to the free list of sugar that would turn its back upon the prosand molasses gave the greatest relief, then | perity of 1892 and descend "into the blunder it must follow that the reimposition of high of 1894, must expect punishment." There tax on sugar would be the greatest hard- was no better doctrine in all the range of ship now. These gentlemen must confess human thought than the blessings that fol-

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.

Official Fac-Similes Showing Both Sides of World's Fair Medal

Awarded Price Baking Powder Co.

to Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. It is a shallow subterfuge

of a would-be competitor of this company to continue advertising

as it has been doing, that "No baking powder received an award

over it at the World's Fair," when as a matter of fact, it was not

even an exhibitor-as the following statement from the chief of

ation: "Neither the records of this department nor the official

catalogue show that the Royal Baking Powder was an exhibitor,

consequently it could not receive an award." Such duplicity

amounts to nothing more nor less than deliberate fraud.

J. S. Browning, chief of awards, makes the following declar-

This should settle the question of the World's Fair award

themselves as standing for an increase of low repentance come only when "works AN ACCURSED LAW.

"There stands upon the statute book of to-day the accursed law that was put there by the blinded of Bourbon Democracy. While it stands there the curse will rethe prospect that 'works mete for repentance' will be accomplished, and so, from while this is being done, while the shouts of anticipated emancipation are coming to Mr. Chairman, this bill carries not and becoming active; while enormous conemployment of enormous quantities of idle party on this ffoor, with its ailies all alike, upon the country, but you are trying to

Continuing, Mr. Grosvenor said, in part It has been the purpose of the ways and means committee to present a measure here money in the treasury, and, second, the employment of the labor of the country. We want to go back to 1892. We want to see what we have not seen since then, contented laborers, well-fed families, children going to school with good clothes; or good houses, good books and good prosperity in the future. We believe we have accom-

"We have provided in this bill for the expenditure in the United States ultimately of more than \$300,000,000 per annum to the laborers of the country above that which has been derived heretofore. Under the operation of this bill we look for \$125,000,000, now sent abroad to buy sugar, every dollar of it, to be expended in the United States. We look for that time, and shortly, when, under the operation of this wool schedule, every spindle in the United States will turn, and the enormous payments for labor, the end of which passed in 1892, shall again be a part of the heritage of the laboring

"We believe that the farmer on the mighty farms of the West and on the alluvial soil of the South and everywhere will be benefited by this bill. We propose to build up the industry of sugar growing, and thus devote to that great industry many tens of thousands of acres of the rich land of the United States and take that land out of competition with the farm. "The policy of this bill has been, and is, and will be, if it should pass into law, to

give to labor that degree of employment in the United States which will cause to be expended in this country every dollar that is expended for such products of the soil, of the mine, of the shop and of the factory that we can produce in the United States propose that this country shall put itself upon a war footing for the purpose of maintaining itself. We propose that it sugar, and its own wool, and its own commodities of every character that God in His wisdom has made it possible to produce in

THE "DINGLEY" BILL. Then turning aside from a discussion of the merits of the tariff Mr. Grosvenor re history and attitude of the Democratic party on national issues, while he commended in warm terms the record of the Republic-'And, my countrymen, in this hour the Republican party is called upon by voices that sound out of all the memories of the to-day to stand by the principles of its party and give to the country this enactment give to the country this Dingley law. ongratulate my distinguished leader that forever linked with his emancipation procever linked with the McKin.ey law and peace. It is our duty and our advantage, my Republican friends, to participate in attacks of the enemies of this law. Stand together. Stand for the principles of your party, and in the coming years it will be said of you: This man and his party brought the country out of the wilderness of Democratic ruin and depression and brought it across the Jordan of discord and trouble and brought it into the promised land of prosperity and happiness. In the course of his remarks Mr. Gros-

cenor referred to Mr. McMillin's statement that Mr. Mckinley had been overwhelmed with defeat after the passage of the bill which bore his name. It was true, he said, that Mr. McKinley had been defeated for trict normally Democratic by 3,500 and all "then a Democrat." on the stump he was elected Governor by a plurality of 92,000 and last fall he had carried the State by 53,000, the largest majority ever given in Ohio in a presidential year.

Mr. Bell (Populist, Colorado), interrupted Mr. Grosvenor to call his attention to the fact that during the last campaign Repubican crators in his section had said that disaster had immediately followed Cleverevival would begin immediately the country was assured of McKinley's election "I don't know who those political breth ren were." said Mr. Grosvenor. "Well, they were numerous,"

"They were right," continued Mr. Gros enor, "Disaster began the day after Cleve land was elected. The revival began the day after McKinley was elected. Since that day there has been added to value of real and personal property of our citizens a sum equal to a hundred thousand times the mount of the national debt.

DEMOCRATIC JEERS "Oh," "Oh," cried the Democrats as they icered this response, while Mr. Bell pointed | did not wish reciprocity there had been no revival of trade, but instead reported the greatest line of failures in the history of the country.

Mr. Grosvenor replied that it was a matter of wonder that there had not been ter failures to every one which occurred. Failures were the result of a long series of Mr. Ogden (Democrat, Louisiana), asked

the business revival, saying they exceeded Mr. Grosvenor laughingly admitted that perhaps in his enthusiasm he had overshot the mark, but he insisted that the revival had increased the value of property at least one hundred times the amount of the na-

Subsequently Mr. Grosvenor created much amusement by challenging the Democrats to offer either the Wilson bill as it passed the House or the present law as a substitute for the pending bill. "The Wilson bill could not secure five votes on that side of the House," said he, "and not ten of you would dare to vote for the present law and go back and look your constituents in the face. The bill confessedly wrecked the country, but, thank God, it also wrecked the Democratic party." (Laughter and applause.) In a glowing peroration he said the Democratic party would sit on the Stygian shore and read its record by the red light of hell, while every principle on which the Republic was founded would continue to

Mr. Evans (Republican, Kentucky,) a tee, argued that the bill was distinctly an American measure, which discriminated against neither class nor section. He said that no bill that ever emanated from a ways and means committee had more in it to commend it to the sound judgment of

shine in the bright diadem of the Republic-

Mr. Maddox (Democrat, Georgia,) chalwas not sectional. He said there was an infant industry in Georgia and Alabama, the which had asked protection and it had been "The gentleman from Georgia should not

be so certain that there will not be a duty on bauxite." interrupted Mr. Dalzell (Republican, Pennsylvania.) "I favor it and we may place a duty on it "I am glad to hear it." said Mr. Maddox, "Then so far as bauxite is concerned you are a protectionist?" said Mr. Walker (Republican, Massachusetts.) "Not necessarily," replied Mr. Maddox

but I am opposed to the free raw material idea." Mr. Maddox also advocated a duty on manganese and on cotton. He asked why cotton ties were taxed Mr. Dolliver, in reply, asserted that the price of cotton ties had fillen under the McKinley law from \$1 to 80 cents and increased under the present law to \$1.40. If the home market was adequately protected the committee had been informed that cot-

ton ties could be manufactured and sold at (Republican, Pennsylvania), in commendation of the reciprocity features of the bill, Mr. Walker (Republican, Massachusetts), closed the debate for the day session. He made a vigorous defense of the benefits of protection. He charged that the Democratic speeches were made to befog their constituents. "Oh," said he, "if I could only drill in the ground and a legal wown several feet, brought up a plece of copper almost red hot. The piece is about three inches in diameter and is so soft it can be dented with a finger. Mr. Earle thinks it is some meteoric substance.

some truth into your heads. If I could only open them, put in a few facts and close them again." (Laughter.) At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock. The night session was devoted to set speeches. There were only two features of the session that caused attention. Mr. Kerr (Rep., Ohio) severely criticised the reciprocity features of the bill, which he main. The curse is lightened, however, by predicted would wholly fail to secure valuable concessions for the surplus products of agriculture. "We should adopt the Mc-Kinley plan of reciprocity," said he, "the plan born in the brain of James G. Blaine." He characterized this as the fatal defect of the bill. The other feature was the statement of Mr. Castle (Dem., California) that "Rome had her Cataline, America had her Hanna." The speakers to-night were Messrs. Livingston (Dem., Georgia), Belford (Rep., New York), Brundage (Dem., Arkansas), Bromwell (Rep., Ohio), Castle (Dem., California), Brown (Rep., Ohio), Kerr (Rep., Ohio) and Omstead (Rep., Pennsylvania.) At 11 o'clock the House ad-

CHANGES IN THE BILL.

Amended in Deference to the Wishes of Educational Institutions.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-The opposition made by the colleges of New England and by many scientific men against the duties placed on books and scientific apparatus by the Dingley bill induced the framers of the measure to amend it to-day and restore so many of these articles to the free list as are imported for the use of educational institutions. They drew a new paragraph for the free list as follows:

"Scientific apparatus instruments, books, charts and chemicals, such as are not published or made in the United States, when incorporated university, college, academy, school, seminary of learning or free public library, not intended for sale, and the secretary of the treasury shall make suitable regulations to carry out the intent of this The rates originally fixed in the bill were

25 per cent on books and 45 per cent, on scientific apparatus. The paragraph under which works of art imported for free pub-lic exhibition were to be admitted free under bond for six months was broadened so that works of art exhibited free of charge for at least one-sixth of the time, at a fixed place by any association established in good faith and duly authorized under the laws of the United States or any state expressly for the promotion of any science, art or industry and not for sale, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe. A clause was inserted in the chemical schedule putting chlorate of soda at 3 cents tance, the insurgents removed all the clothper pound. The duty on pineapples, ing from the train employes and then set which was 2 cents a pound originally, was changed to 6 cents per cubic apples imported in barrels and other packages and \$6 per 1,000 on those imported in in response to an appeal from representatives of the Baltimore canneries, who vis-

Protest from Manufacturers.

ited the Capitol this week.

NEW YORK, March 24 .- A number of well-known merchants and manufacturers and importers of straw matting to-day adowners and shipping interests generally, protesting against the proposed duty of 8 cents per yard on floor matting valued at 10 cents per yard or less, and 8 cents per yard, plus 25 per cent, ad valorem, on goods sailing vessels are dependent on the article to a great extent for return freight. In the neighborhood of \$850,000 of matting were shipped during 1896 from China and Japan, making an aggregate of about 140,000 tons

ally all sailing ships take kerosene out. nd with lessened encouragement for the rates outward, thus handicapping by so much the American against the Russian

Attitude of Silver Senators.

that none of them would vote against it, leaving it to individual determination whether to vote for it or refrain from voting. It is also understood that the silver but that they will demand all the time necessary to explain the position they occupy as a party and as individuals. opinion was generally expressed at the meeting that the passage of the bill would not bring a return of prosperity and that it was good policy for them as a party to allow this to be demonstrated to the coun-

Canadians Disappointed.

NEW YORK, March 24.-Sir Ado!ph Caron, of Ottawa, who for eighteen years was a member of the Canadian Cabinet, and is a prominent member of the opposition, was in this city to-day. Speaking of Canadian sentiment with regard to the Dingely tariff bill, Sir Adolph Caron said: "It looks to me as though the people of this country Canada will regulate her customs duties to meet the changes in the new tariff ported the general disappointment that in this country. Just how and what specific things will be placed on the tariff list I do not know yet. The failure to have reci-procity is to be regretted, and does not indicate the friendly spirit hitherto cultivated between the two countries.

Brooklyn Wants Free Works of Art. NEW YORK, March 24.-Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn, has instructed the corporation counsel of that city to prepare an amend-Mr. Grosvenor to correct his figures as to be sent to the Brooklyn congressmen at | vicinity of Piedras, but defeated the insur-Washington. The mayor's action is due to gents, whose losses are said to have been the fact that the city of Brooklyn will have to pay about \$25,000 more than it expected | five killed and twenty wounded. should the 25 per cent. ad valorem duty on works of art be enforced, for the bronzes now being made in Paris by Sculptor Macmonnies, and which are to be placed in parks and museums in the City of Churches. The bronzes are to cost \$100,000.

INGALLS DENOUNCED

Scored Because He "Prostituted" His Rhetoric in Describing a "Mill."

WICHITA, Kan., March 24.-Dr. C. H. Payne, former president of the Ohio Wesleyan University and national secretary of Episcopal Church, bitterly attacked John J. Ingalls in a plea before the Southwest Kansas Conference yesterday. He said it was who declared the purification of politics off his senatorial toga long enough to prostitute his glowing rhetoric for the sporting readers of a New York newspaper. He was willing to leave the rainbow statesman amid such congenial environments, but as a Christian citizen he protested against the sporting novice calling the spectators of the brutal tournament "Average American cit-"If so, God pity America; she has a gloomy future," he said. "But no, tell the acrobatic John James and his friends that I brand his declaration as a lie, a slander on American citizenship and Amer-

JOVE HURLING BOLTS.

Piece of Red-Hot Copper from the Sky Almost Strikes a Michigander.

NILES, Mich., March 24.-C. F. Earle, living near Sodus, had a narrow escape Monday from death by a missile which apparently came from the sky. He was working in the woods and heard something whizz in the ground, and, digging down several

BURNING VILLAGES AND CANE-FIELDS, WRECKING TRAINS,

Sacking Stores and Houses and H rassing the Spanish Soldiers in Every Possible Way.

GENERAL ZINARES DEFEATED

BANDS OF INSURGENTS,

And Forced to Retreat, Though In trenched in a Strong Position-Gomez in Santa Clara Province.

HAVANA, via Key West, March 24.-According to official advices here, the insurgents on Thursday night attacked and expressly imported in good faith by and burned the greater part of the village of Butler. for the use of any regularly established or Blanquizal, near Manzanillo. The insurgent leader, Acosta, at the same time attacked the fortifications in the vicinity of Hoye Colorado, in the province of Havana. It is claimed that the Spanish were successful and the insurgents repulsed in a number of

> It is reported that the insurgent leader Pancho Carrillo, said to have been wounded in a recent engagement, is recovering from

> the effects of these injuries. Advices have been received here to the effect that forty insurgents recently succeeded in derailing a train en route from Isabella to Sagua. The engineer and seven of the trainmen were captured. After traveling with their prisoners for some dis-

An insurgent spy fecently captured near the town of Salud made a confession, upon condition of a pardon being granted to him, He said that the insurgent forces would attack the town the next day. The local garrison was at once reinforced, and when the Cubans made an assault on the town they were easily repulsed. The spy also betrayed the insurgent committee in the town and as a result five persons were arrested upon charges of plotting against the crown

Two thousand refugees from the faminestricken districts in the province of Matanzas recently called at the headquarters of the government in the town of Matanzas and demanded permission to go out into the country for the purpose of obtaining

It is reported here that the insurgents recently captured Jiguani on the road from Bayamo to Santiago de Cuba, also Santa Rita, located on the road to Holguin. Smallpox is ravaging Bahia Hendo.

flundreds of persons are dying. The refugees are said to be in a pitiful state. The situation can only be compared to that reported from India. It is persistently rumored here that the

San Juan de la Splayar and Sagua la Chica filibustering expedition was escorted nomeward voyage will have to get better to the interior of Cuba by the insurgent leader Lunez.

Advices have been received stating that the insurgents recently burned the town by fire and the contents tossed into the street and burned. According to other advices the insurgents succeeded in setting fire to that portion of Guano village in the province of Pinar del Rio rebuilt since the former destruction of the town during a

All of the tobacco fields in the San Juan Martinez district in the province of Pinar del Rio have been destroyed during recent

insurgents have fired on the towns of Arroyoa Pollo and Calabazar, in the province of Havana. Calabazar was burned and the splendid house owned by Sebastian Mastre. the former insurgent leader, was destroyed ing in Mexico, where he was recently married to Dolorez Rubio, widow of the Spanish naval officer. Great discontent exists among the guer-

rilla forces at Caibarien owing to the fact that their pay has been reduced one-third results. General Gomez, who was encircled by several Spanish columns at Damagal, and it is said will invade Matanzas dur-

ing the latter part of this month. Reports Santa Clara are contradictory, but probably about five thousand men have joined try bare. It is reported that the insurgents, taking advantage of the darkness, entered the outskirts of Holguin and sacked several stores. They burned fifteen houses, A great many families have fled to La Salud,

where several hundred houses have been put up during the last fortnight to shelter General Zinares, who, with 1,600 men, left for San Luis Palma Algranizar, was repeatedly attacked by large bands insurgents. He finally arrived at ranch, where Cibicco was followed he was defeated. According to the official reports General Zinares was attacked during the night, and the next day, while he was reconnoitering in the twenty-six killed. The Spanish troops had Rear Admiral Jose Navarro, commander of the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters, authorizes the correspondent of the Associated

Press to deny absolutely the report that a Spanish gunboat has been dynamited in the Cauto river. Holguin Not Captured by Rebels.

HAVANA, March 24.-General Ahumada, who is acting captain general during the in the United States that the insurgents, under Calixto Garcia, have captured the just arrived here from Gibara, the port of tack on Holguin had been received up to the time of her sailing. No news of such an affair is contained in the newspapers and the correspondence from Holguin, under date of the night of March 22, Monday last, makes no mention of any attack upon the town. General Mario, the commander of a brigade of troops in the Holguin district, has also arrived here and denies that any attack has been made upon the town. There are no means of communicating direct with Holguin at present.

To Redeem Paper Money. HAVANA, March 24 .- At the end of the vantageous to the government. If the process of redemption should continue at the same per cent. of surcharge on a corresponding basis of imports for nine years \$30,009,000 of paper money now in circulation will be redeemed. The government has begun to pay the unsettled November civil

De Lome Thanked by Sherman. MADRID, March 24.-Secretary of State here, has thanked the Spanish minister at Washington, Senor Dupuy De Lome, for the conduct of Spain in releasing from imby his head. At first he thought it a stray prisonment the American citizens recently set at liberty in Cuba.

Two Released Americans. HAVANA, March 24.-Charles F. Scott, the American, leaves Havana to-morrow for New York by the steamer Yumuri.

Oscar Cespedes will leave at the same time by the steamer Yucatan. He will go to the residence of his father in Mexico.

GOVERNOR MAY VETO IT.

Anti-Department Store Bill Passed by the Illinois Senate. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.-The antidepartment store bill to-day passed the State Senate with only four negative votes. The House is expected to pass the bill, but Governor Tanner may veto it on the ground of unconstitutionality.

Blow at Newspaper Pictures. ALBANY, N. Y., March 24.-The Senate committee on codes will report favorably to the Senate to-morrow the bill of Senator Ellsworth making it a crime to publish a picture of any person without that person's consent. The bill has been amended by making it not to apply to any fugitive from justice and by adding the word "circulat-ATTACKED AT NIGHT BY LARGE York State will come within the bill's

> To Suppress Coxeyism. DES MÖINES, Ia., March 24.-The House to-day passed the criminal procedure law making it a crime punishable by six months to three years in the penitentiary for ten persons to go together organized or unorganized without means, depending on people for support in Kelly or Coxey army style. The Senate rejected this proposition last

No Monument to Butler. BOSTON, March 24.-The House to-day defeated-61 to 99-the resolution for a monument in the statehouse yard to Gen. B. F.

FLOODED REGIONS

MISSISSIPPI RIVER STILL FALLING SLOWLY AT MEMPHIS.

Helena Considered Safe at Present, 113 years. but May Catch It Next Week-Caring for Refugees.

MEMPHIS. Tenn. March 24.-The river bulletin issued by the Weather Bureau tonight again announces a slight fall in the river at Memphis-a tenth of a foot. This | that the banks of the State must be taxed including to-day. The gauge therefore registers 36.8 feet. The bureau predicts that for the next twenty-four hours the river will remain about stationary. The fact that the river continues to rise at Cairo is sufficient evidence that no considerable fall may

be expected in the immediate future. The situation regarding the flood remains practically unchanged since yesterday. The fact that the levees below the city on the Mississippi side still remain intact and the good news that they will probably be able to withstand any further rise is calculated to make the outlook more and more cheering. The dispatches giving the good news concerning the conditions of the levees below this city may be relied on as authentic, being received by the railroad officiais from their agents at various points. In addition to these there is a message from Major Dabney confirming the good news, he himself having completed a personal inspection of the system of levees below Memphis on the Mississippi side.

The work of the relief committee continues without any abatement. The committee is kept busy providing for the wants of the 3,000 destitute people who are here dependent upon charity. Nor has the stream of newcomers ceased. While the relief boats during the first few days following the overflow, nor do they bring as many refugees at each trip, they always bring some dditions to swell the crowd of rerugees, The continued fair weather is most favorable and each day of sunshine is welcomed tent that with ne untoward rainfalls to swell the mighty volume of waters the end

News has been received by United States Engineer Fitch that the levee on the Arlow Memphis, one at Dawson, which is about 138 miles below Memphis, and one not far below Modoc. The report concerning these breaks seems authentic, as Enginee Fitch has acted upon them with prompt-He has sent a boat with barges and skiffs for the assistance of the people in the country affected by these breaks. The details concerning the break at Dawson are meager. The break near Modoc was not unexpected as the levee seems to be weak in that vicinity, several breaks having already occurred in spite of every effort to

prevent such disasters. Helena Is Still Safe.

HELENA, Ark., March 24.-The river has been on a stand here since last night, the gauge registering 49.5 feet to-night. The observer says the situation is bad for the country generally, but Helena is perfectly safe, in his opinion. A new break in the Modoc leve: caused the river to fall about Westover yesterday, which checked the rise here. The fall at Memphis had its effect here to check the rise, but the fall there is from breaks in the levee up about Osceola next week or later. He still thinks the water will go to fifty feet or over unless the levee breaks in Mississippi. Captain Circle is all dry, but backwater is rising rapidly and they cannot stand much more. The steamer Maud came up this morning from Modoc with six families, sisting of about thirty people, household goods they had saved twenty-five head of horses and mules. These people are mostly in good committee was able to furnish. The white people rescued and brought here will be north of the federal building, and the negroes will be camped on the hillside. The Maud, immediately after unloading, returned with a large barge, which will convey the stock remaining in the water in Modoc.

Conditions Above St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, March 24.-Danger from flood is threatening points above here on the Illinois, Missouri and upper Mississippi rivers, which are rising rapidly. No damage has yet been done, but the water is approaching the danger line in many places. Farmers along the rivers named are preparing to move their families, stock and household effects. The dyke at Pekin, Ill is threatened with destruction. Alton, Il reports a serious situation owing to the rush of water from the Illinois and backwater from the Missouri. At Quincy, Ill. the danger line is fourteen feet, and the river is up twelve feet and rising. At Keokuk, Ia., there has been a big rise in Mississippi river during the past thirtysix hours. This is partly due to backwater from the Des Moines.

The river at St. Louis and above will continue to rise slowly according to the Weather Bureau reports. During the past twenty-four hours the rise has been nine tenths of a foot at St. Louis. At other points above the following rises are recorded: Davenport, four-tenths; Keokuk, eight-tenths; Hannibal, six-tenths; Boopeville, one foot.

Levees to Be Inspected.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.-The members the Mississippi River Commission set out for New Orleans to-day on board the gov ernment boat Mississippi to inspect the government work from Cairo to New Orleans. It is the regular annual tour of in spection, but it is being made earlier this year on account of the heavy floods. The members of the commission on board were Col. George L. Gillespie, New York city, president; Hon. Robert S. Taylor, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Henry Flad, St. Louis; Lieut.

Col. Amos Stickney, St. Louis; Maj. Thos.

R. Handbury, St. Louis; Henry L. Marindin, assistant, United States coast and geodetic survey; Capt. H. E. Waterman, secretary, St. Louis. The commissioners

expect to be gone about ten days or two weeks, and are prepared to have any necessary work done at a moment's notice.

Highest Point Since 1884. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 24.-The Cedar river last night reached its highest point since 1884. The gauge showed the water had reached a mark twelve feet above low water mark. A large portion of West Cedar Rapids is under water, in some places being from three to five feet deep. The dam across the river at this point is in some danger, although it is believed it will stand it. Several warehouses have been flooded and considerable less has resulted. The mills have been compelled to close down. The water is now slowly receding.

Ohio Streams Running Over. DELPHOS, O., March 24.-A heavy and continuous rainfall has been in progress since Sunday. Sewers are unable to carry off the water and the Auglaise river and Jennings creek are higher than for years, While there have been no lives lost, several families along the river in the low-lands have been compelled to leave their homes. In town several cellars were flooded last night by the high water in the creeks and more or less damage entailed.

Gorge to Be Dynamited. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 24.-Milwaukee railroad officials have arrived with dynamite to blow out the big gorge which olds fast above the town. Water on the bottoms is fifteen feet deep in places, with much unthreshed grain on the bottoms

CENTENARIANS DEAD.

Yellow Wolf, 108 Years Old, Gone to the Happy Hunting Grounds.

WICHITA, Kan., March 24.-Yellow Wolf, he oldest of the Chickasaw tribe, died in his tepee, near old Fort Washita, Indian Territory, Monday. He had reached the advanced age of 108 years, and had resided in that place continuously for half a century. Yollow Wolf was born in Mississippi, and was an own cousin of "Aunt Sallie" Alverson, a full blooded Choctaw, who died Oct. 1, 1896, near Colbert, I, T., at the age of

Thomas M. Bloom Aged 104. PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., March 24.-Thos. M. Bloom, the oldest man in Chester county, died at his home in Cedar Hollow, near this place, yesterday, aged 104 years.

Heavy Tax on Kentucky Banks.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24.—The Court of Appeals at Frankfort to-day decided the ad valorum system, thus reverse ing a decision rendered something over a to the banking institutions of the State vided for the payment of 75 cents on each \$100 worth of capital stock. Under the ac valorem system they must pay the regular tax rate not only on their capital stock, but on all the property that they may have in their possession



An Editor's Little Son Suffers Terribly. Itching Intense, Face Raw and Bleeding from Constant Scratching. Cured by Cuticura.

My little boy was afflicted with Eczema in acute form for nearly a year, during which time we tried without success every known remedy. The disorder appeared on the right cheek and was of a blistery and bloody form. His pillow, mornings, would bear the bloody imprint of the side of his face, while it was impossible to prevent the little fellow from scratching his face, owing to the intensity of the itching. I was advised to try CUTICURA. The first application was made before putting the child to bed, and the appearance of the affected parts showed a noticeable improvement the next morning. As a result of the continued use of CUTICURA my child has as fair and smooth skin as can be found anywhere.

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